

AN OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE A

FORTUNE

Which You Will Never Have Again.

Please Read these pages carefully and act promptly, or you will regret it when too late. If you are not so circumstanced as to be able to take advantage of this opportunity,

Please Hand this Pamphlet to Some Friend

WHOM YOU WISH TO BENEFIT.

Ottaway & Co., Printers, 147 & 149 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

❖ "THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT!" ❖

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune."



THIS is emphatically an age of progress. The packet-ship has been superseded by the steamship, the stage coach by the iron horse, the messenger by the telegraph and telephone, the scythe of the husbandman by the reaper and mower, the needle of the seamstress by the swiftly-moving shuttle of the sewing machine, and the world is better for them all. It is a fact, however, worthy of note, that the grandest inventions—those which conduce most to human happiness and comfort—are frequently the simplest in their conception and construction, and when adopted, the question is asked, "Why has nobody thought of this before?"

But, from the moralizing to the practical. The various reaping, mowing and sewing machines have enriched at least a score of companies, while the simple invention of Elias Howe—the needle with the eye at the point—secured to himself and heirs a princely fortune. Now, every intelligent man can see there is more money in my invention than in either the reaper or sewing machine, because a stove is an *indispensable requisite* in every household. For example: In the State of Illinois, with its 3,000,000 population, there are sold and consumed over 180,000 stoves annually; well, it is safe to say that when my invention is introduced, and its merits known and appreciated, that nine-tenths of the stoves sold will be of my patent. But, for the sake of illustration, let us reduce this number to one-third of the total—certainly a low estimate—which would make 60,000 of my pipeless stoves sold every year in one State of the Union alone. The person who has exclusive control of the State can easily realize a profit of \$10 on each one sold, which would leave a net profit of considerably over half a million of dollars annually! This statement is not buncombe; it is fact and sober common sense.

Inventions of far less value than mine command a royalty of from \$5.00 to \$10.00 on each article; but, instead of demanding such figures, all I ask is a royalty of \$1.00 on each stove manufactured; but for the exclusive privilege and entire control of the State or Territory for the life of the patent, I expect *a part of the royalty to be paid in advance*. The main objects I have in making this requirement are, that I may know the right is purchased and controlled by men of capital; and, secondly, that I may invest a large portion of the amount received in advertising, as I propose to devote at least \$500,000 for this purpose. Of course the expenditure of this immense sum in making the general public acquainted with the merits of this important invention, will redound to the pecuniary advantage of the purchasers of "rights" in every State and Territory.

I expect to receive royalty in advance amounting to the probable amount of one year's business, as estimated above, which will be about two cents for each inhabitant of the territory to be secured, and will accept any such offer at once; but, if no such offer is received, smaller bids will be received and the territory assigned to the highest bidder. Remember, the money advanced is not a bonus but part of the royalty at \$1.00 for each stove manufactured.

I am now prepared to receive bids for the exclusive control of every State and Territory, said bids to contain the amount of royalty the party or parties applying will *pay in advance* for such privilege. Payments may be part cash or approved notes and part unincumbered real estate or personal property.

Address,

C. SEAYER,

Traer, Iowa.

A Stove Without a Stove Pipe.

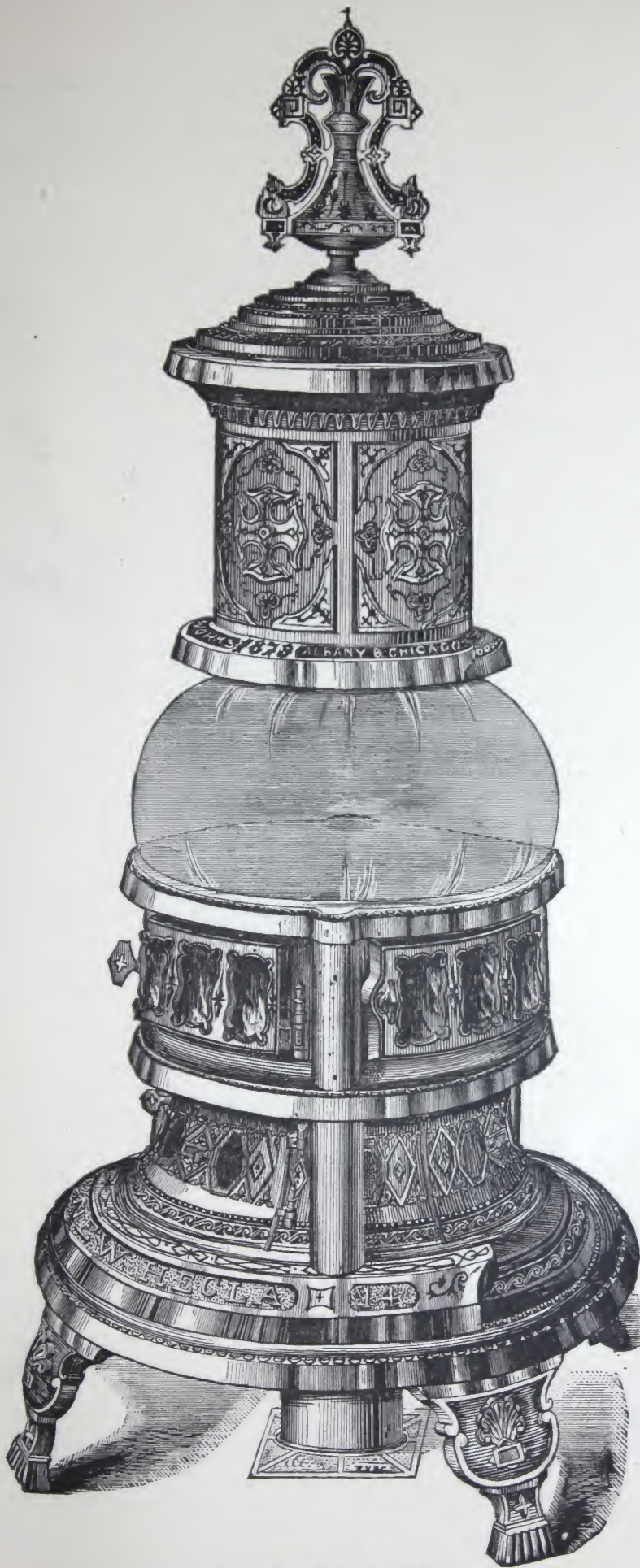
Prominent among the many advantages possessed by this stove over the old style pipe stove, and which cannot fail to commend themselves to every intelligent and investigating mind, may be mentioned the following:

1. The absence of all danger from fire being communicated to any portion of the building from the stove pipe falling, becoming overheated, etc.
2. The ease with which the stove may be set up or removed. All that is required to effect this object is, to screw off or on the short pipe *under* the stove.
3. Its economy. With the old style pipe the usual method of setting up a stove is as follows: The pipe hidden during the summer months, generally in some damp location, is fished out battered, rusty and broken, elbows bent or out of joint, and frequently missing. After several abortive attempts, order is apparently brought out of chaos, only to prove, however, that the "best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." A visit to the tinner follows; an order is given and executed. Another attempt to connect is made, and another failure follows. The wrong end has been narrowed, or the pipe is just an inch and a quarter too short. The Lord's prayer is repeated, with interpolations. A second visit is alike barren of results; and, after patience has been exhausted, fingers cut and body bruised, chairs broken, carpets soiled and walls bedaubed, the work is abandoned in disgust and a man hired to complete the task. An order for court plaster follows; black eyes and black looks supplement the breakfast table; the gude man growls and the gude wife sulks, and the harmony of the household is disturbed for a week — and, were the truth known, many a divorce has had its origin in the eventful attempt to "put up a stove pipe." With my invention all this trouble is saved, besides the expense of a man and several new joints of pipe each year; also the damages to the furniture, carpets and walls, from soot, rust and other causes. This is no fancy sketch; it is a picture of every-day life.
4. The removal of the unsightly pipe, often running the entire length of the room, is another positive advantage. Were our eyes not accustomed to it, we would consider an ugly, black, crooked stove pipe, stretching like an anaconda, about as uninviting an article of furniture as could well be imagined. With the **MAGAZINE STOVE**, the pipe and the chimney-hole, with its black, sooty streaks, disappear and the stove becomes an ornament to the room.
5. The Annealed Glass Globe is also a valuable acquisition and improvement, reflecting as it does a radiant glow throughout the apartment, adding much to its pleasant and cheerful appearance. Even from an economical standpoint—independent of its superior advantages—it is preferable to, being cheaper than mica, besides it does not require, as mica does, to be annually renewed.
6. Another and important advantage is, that the heat generated in the smoke pipe is admitted to the room at the floor, where it is most needed, by which the temperature is equalized, doing away with cold feet and hot heads, and their attendant injurious consequences—almost inseparable from the use of the old-fashioned stove pipe.

The Glass Globe should be made from one-half to an inch thick, toughened in oil and annealed; and then it cannot be broken by the action of heat or cold, even if heated to a red heat and plunged into ice-cold water; but as coals or flame need not come within several inches of the glass, there is no necessity even to test its power of resistance. The thickness and shape of the globe render it unbreakable from other causes, even if it were not toughened in oil.

As before stated, they can be manufactured at less cost than the style made of iron and mica. In the old fire chamber there are about twenty-five pieces of iron and mica to be made, handled and put together; they have also to be taken apart and put together every time the stove is blacked or cleaned. My invention contains but one piece, and that need not be removed, as any blacking that may get on the glass can be easily washed off—besides, these globes can be applied to any size or style of Magazine Stove. The principal feature of my patent, however, is the conducting of the smoke through the floor, thus doing away with the stove pipe, and as it can be applied to any pattern of stove in use, I feel convinced that all that is required to secure its universal adoption, is to bring its advantages to the attention of the general public; and that the day is not far distant when the old stove pipe will be considered a relic of the past, or exhibited in some museum, the wonder being how a civilized and intelligent people could for half a century have nursed in their homes that unsightly, black and useless appendage—a stove pipe.

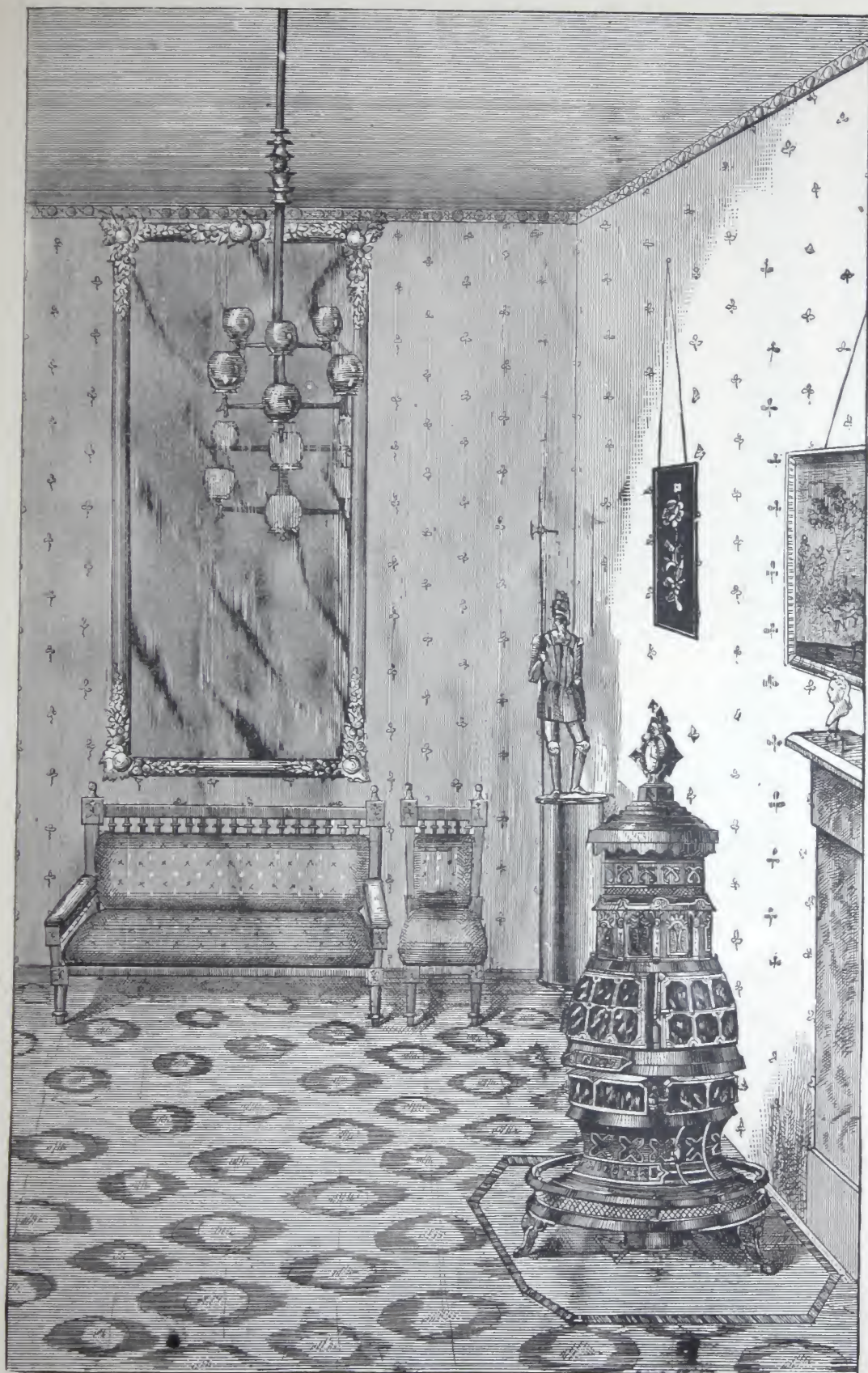




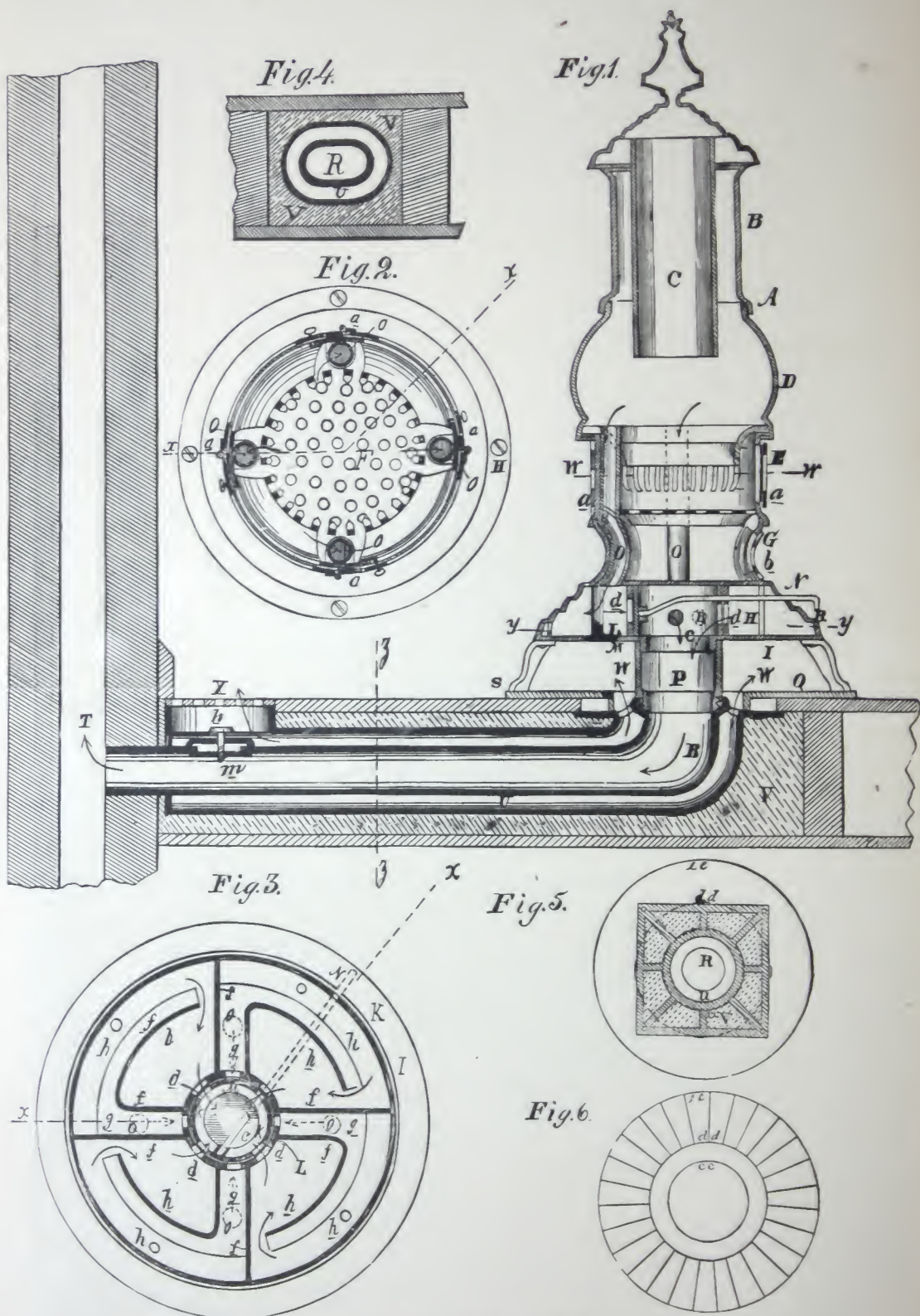
STOVE WITH GLOBE.



THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



PATENT DRAWING.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARLTON SEAVER, OF TRAER, IOWA.



SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 228,401, dated June 1, 1880.

Application filed March 5, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, CARLTON SEAVER, of Traer, in the County of Tama and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Stove, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to construct a stove so that the smoke and other products of combustion shall pass downward through the bottom thereof into a pipe that leads under the floor of the room in which the stove is placed and into the chimney, while the heat and light of the fire shall warm and light the room in which the stove is.

The invention consists of a stove provided with one or several pipes extending perpendicularly downward from above the fire-surface into the base of the stove between the grate and the shell or cylinder of the stove; and it consists, further, in a base provided with vertical partitions and with a damper for directing the course of the smoke and the products of combustion to the flue that projects downward from the center of said base; and it consists, further, of another flue that connects with the one leading from the base of the stove and passes horizontally under the floor of the room, through a surrounding pipe that is laid in cement or other non-conducting material, into the chimney; and, further, in registers opening from this surrounding pipe into the room; and, further, in making that section of the stove just above the fire-surface of annealed glass.

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional elevation of the stove and connections. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line *vv*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line *yy*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional elevation on line *zz*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, A represents the stove, consisting of the upper metallic cylinder, B, supporting the magazine C, that passes centrally down into the fire-chamber D, which fire-chamber D is preferably constructed of thick annealed glass, as shown, by means of which the light of the stove-fire shall be diffused about the room.

E is the central section of the stove, containing the fire-pot F, and provided with hinged doors *aa*, for convenience in arranging the fire in the said fire-pot F.

G is the ash-pit section of the stove, provided with a suitable door, *b*, as shown.

H is the base of the stove, said base H being formed by the bottom of the ash-pit G and a lower plate, I, which are united at their circumferences by a ring, K. On the upper face of this plate I, and around its central opening, *c*, is fixed a ring, L, provided with perforations, *dd*, said ring L being set on its edge and extending up to the bottom plate of the ash-pit G. The vertical diaphragms *ff* are secured to the face of this plate I in such a manner as to form short direct

channels or flues *g g* and irregular extended channels or flues *h h* from the periphery of said plate *I* to the openings or perforations *d d* of the ring *L*. Set within this permanent ring *L*, and provided with perforations *k k*, corresponding with those of said ring, is a movable annular damper, *M*, that is actuated by means of the rod *N*, and can be moved to close or partly close and open or partly open the openings or perforations *d d*.

O O are the pipes or tubes that extend perpendicularly downward from above the fire-surface into the base *H* of the stove between the fire-pot and ash-pit and the shell of the stove, said pipes *O O* terminating at the lower face of the ash pit bottom plate, and preferably over the short channels *g g*.

P is a pipe or flue extending perpendicularly downward from the central opening, *c*, of the base of the stove, and this pipe *P* passes through the plate *Q*, on which the stove *A* rests, and connects with the horizontal flue *R*, that passes under the floor *S* and terminates in the chimney *T*. Surrounding this horizontal flue *R*, but not in contact with it, is a larger flue *U* laid in cement or other non conducting material, *V*, and designed to conduct the heat radiated from the flue *R* to the room above through the registers *W X*, one of which registers is preferably located directly beneath the stove *A* around the pipe *P*, while the other may be at any convenient place over the flue *U*. For the convenience of removing the collected ashes, soot, etc., from the flue *R*, the opening *m*, provided with a removable cover, *n*, is shown.

When a fire is kindled in the said stove *A* the products of combustion pass down the pipes *O O* into the base *H* of the stove, and thence, by the pipe *P* and horizontal flue *R*, into the chimney *T*, the heat given off by the pipe *R* escaping into the room by the registers shown. The non-conducting material *V*, in which the pipe-flues *R U* are placed, serves to protect the surrounding wood-work from becoming heated; and with the stove-pipes or flues thus out of sight under the floor the stove is a more agreeable object in a room than one with an unsightly stove-pipe in sight.

With the stove-pipe arranged as herein shown the disadvantages of loose joints, so common in pipes put up in the ordinary manner, are avoided, as well as the great inconvenience of putting them up and taking them down; and with this arrangement the heat from the smoke-pipe is introduced where it should properly be—at the floor of the room. The pipes conducting smoke from stove to chimney, when the stove is placed near the chimney, may be placed upon the floor and covered with some article of furniture to hide it entirely from sight, if desired.

The annealed glass walls of the fire-chamber *D* are of great durability, and by transmitting the light of the fire into the room add much to its pleasant and cheerful appearance.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A stove constructed, substantially as herein shown and described, with an upper metallic cylindrical section, *B*, magazine *C*, glass fire-chamber section *D*, central grate-section, *E*, ash-pit section *G*, base *H*, pipes *O O*, central pipe, *P*, and horizontal flue *R*, as set forth.

2. The combination, with the base *H*, provided with opening *c*, of the pipe *P* and flue *R*, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the products of combustion in the stove are directed beneath the floor to the chimney, as set forth.

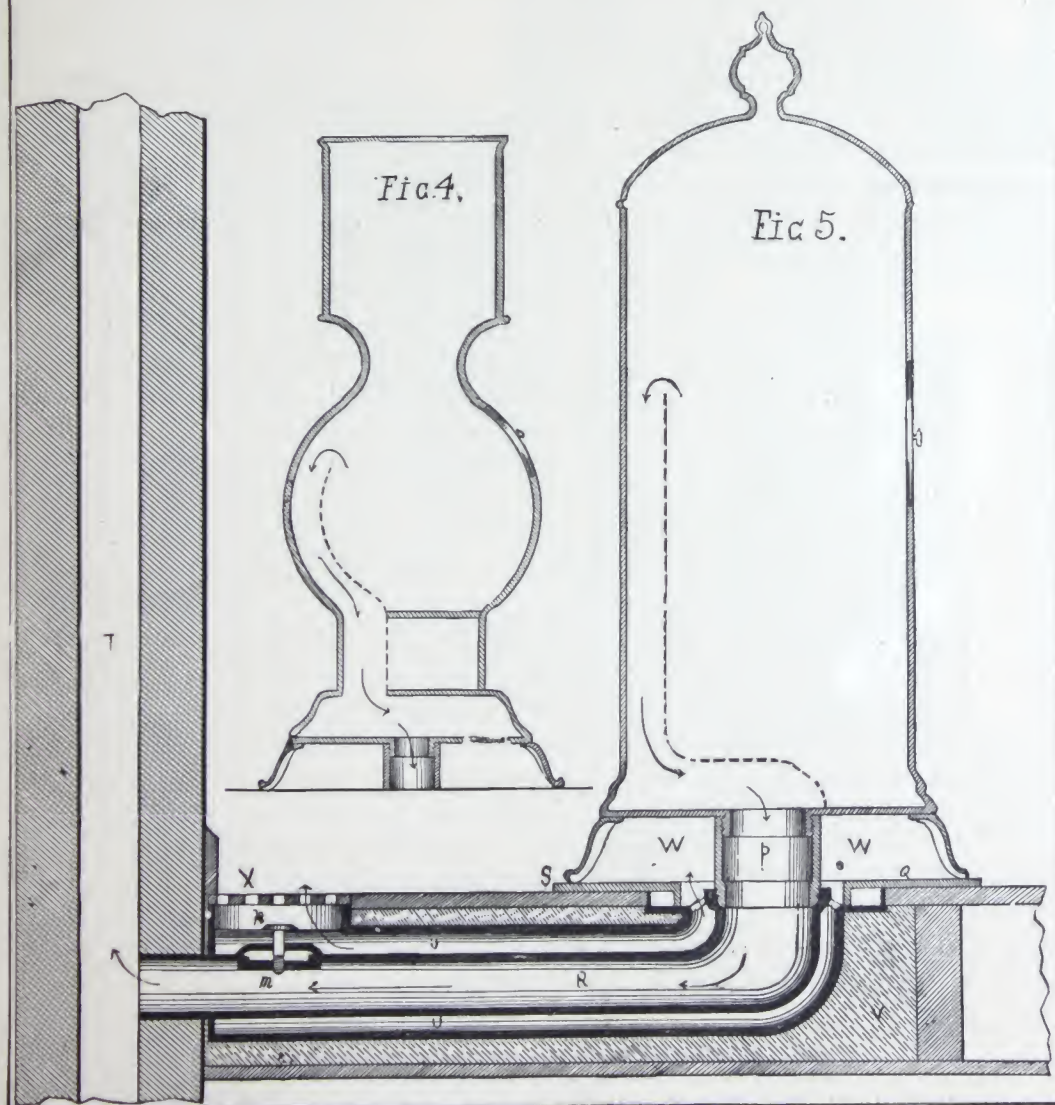
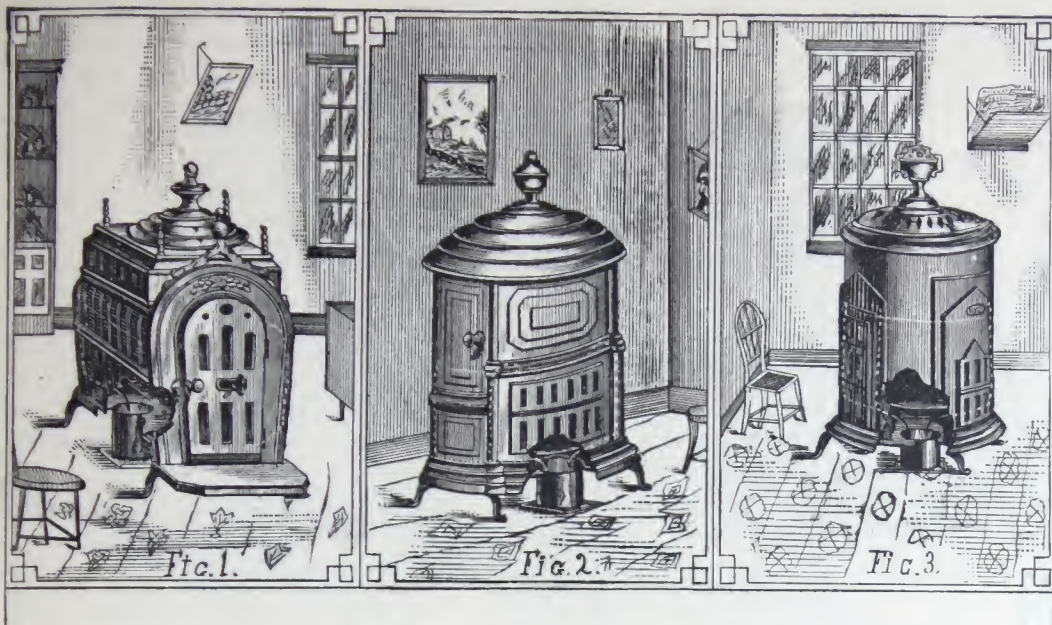
3. The combination, with the horizontal flue *R*, laid beneath the floor, of the air-flue *U* and registers *W X*, substantially as herein shown and described, said flue *U* being laid in cement or other non-conducting material, as set forth.

4. In combination with the pipes *O O P* of the stove *A*, the base *H*, provided with perforated ring *L*, diaphragms *f f*, perforated annular damper *M*, and central opening, *c*, substantially as herein shown, and for the purpose described.

CARLTON SEAVER.

Witnesses:

W. H. BOWEN,
CHARLES WOOD.



SHOWING HOW MY INVENTION MAY BE APPLIED TO DIFFERENT KINDS OF STOVES NOW IN USE.



SHOWING HOW THEY DID IT IN OUR GRANDFATHERS' DAYS.

LOOK ON THAT SIDE AND THEN ON THIS.

The cut on opposite page represents a "domestic scene" in striking contrast to the one of quiet comfort and cleanliness presented by the use of my pipeless stove. The wife is missing, but her absence may rationally be accounted for by the inevitable spat, and that having exhausted her vocabulary of *pet names*, she has retired to nurse her wrath. In the meantime, her better half is doing his best to "make both ends meet," and with an air of idiotic determination is resolved to make two and two make five (which he can't do, however). The daughter on tip-toe, with broom in hand, while doing her best, is evidently of as much use as a fifth wheel to a coach, and the knights in armor and carpet are being decorated with a coating of soot. Altogether, the picture is a very fascinating one, the results of which may generally be summed up as follows, from a dollar and cent standpoint:

One length of pipe and elbow, not used, - - - - -	\$0 50
Scrubbing woman, one day, - - - - -	1 50
Broken vase, - - - - -	2 50
Court Plaster, - - - - -	25
New bonnet for wife (balm for wounded feelings) - - -	10 00
Scarf for husband (as a return, etc.) - - - - -	1 50
New Broom, - - - - -	35
Tribute to daughter's devotion, - - - - -	50

Making a total of - - - - - \$17 10
Exclusive of loss of day from business, etc., etc.

Reader, look on this picture and then on that, and decide if it will pay to invest in the PIPE-LESS STOVE.



"A STRUGGLE WITH A STOVE-PIPE."

Putting up a stove is not so difficult in itself. It is the pipe that raises four-fifths of the mischief and all the dust. You may take down a stove with all the care in the world, and yet that pipe won't come together again as it was before. You find this out when you are standing on a chair with your arms full of pipe and your mouth full of soot. Your wife is standing on the floor in a position that enables her to see you, the pipe, and the chair, and here she gives utterance to those remarks that are calculated to hasten a man into the extremes of insanity. Her dress is pinned over her waist, and her hands rest on her hips. She has got one of your hats on her head, and your linen coat on her back, and a pair of rubbers on her feet. There is about five cents' worth of pot-black on her nose, and a lot of flour on her chin, and altogether she is a spectacle that would inspire a dead man with distrust. And while you are up there trying to circumvent the awful contrariness of the pipe, and telling that you know some fool has been mixing it, she stands safely on the floor and bombards you with such domestic mottoes as: "What's the use of swearing so?" "You know no one has touched that pipe." "You ain't got any more patience than a child." "Do be careful of that chair." And then she goes off and reappears with an armful more of pipe, and before you are aware of it she has got that pipe so horribly mixed up that it does seem no two pieces are alike.

You join the ends and work them to and fro, and to and fro again, and then you take them apart and look at them. Then you spread one out and jam the other together, and mount them once more. But it is no go. You begin to think the pieces are inspired with life, and ache to kick them through the window. But she does not lose her patience. She goes around with that awful exasperating rigging on, with a length of pipe under each arm and a long-handled broom in her hand, and says she don't see how it is that you always have so much trouble putting up the stove. Then you miss the hammer. You don't see it anywhere. You stare into the pipe, along the mantel, and down the stove, and off to the floor. Your wife watches you, and is finally thoughtful enough to inquire what you are looking after; and on learning, pulls the article from her pocket. Then you feel as if you could go out doors and swear a hole twelve feet square through a block of brick buildings, but she merely observes, "Why on earth don't you speak when you want anything, and not stare around like a dummy?"

When that part of the pipe which goes into the chimney is up, she keeps it up with the broom, while you are making the connection, and stares at it with an intensity that is entirely uncalled for. All the while your position is becoming more and more interesting. The pipe don't go together, of course. The soot shakes down into your eyes and mouth, the sweat rolls down your face and tickles your chin as it drops off, and it seems as if your arms were slowly but surely being drawn out of their sockets.

Here your wife come to the rescue by inquiring if you are going to be all day doing nothing, and if you think her arms are made of cast-iron; and then the broom slips off the pipe, and in her endeavor to recover her hold she pats you under the chin with the handle, and the pipe comes down on your head with its load of fried soot, and then the chair tilts forward enough to discharge your feet, and you come down on the wrong end of that chair with a force that would bankrupt a pile-driver.

You don't touch that stove again. You leave your wife examining the chair and bemoaning its injuries, and go into the kitchen and wash your skinned and bleeding hands with yellow soap. Then you go down street after a man to do the business, and your wife goes over to the neighbor's with her chair, and tells them about its injuries, and drains the neighborhood dry with its sympathy long before you get home.



MR. PERKINS HELPS MOVE A STOVE.

"You want to use great care, Mr. Perkins, and not let the whole thing fall on you, and kill yourself."

This appeared reasonable enough, and I readily promised to use my best endeavors to keep the whole thing from falling upon me.

"And, Mr. Perkins, don't get nervous with the pipe, because Mary Ann has just scrubbed the floor, and that stuff gringes in awfully." But I didn't like to show ignorance before Mary Ann, and so I confidently responded, "Certainly not."

"And be very careful about your clothes, Mr. Perkins; now won't you." This appeal was delivered with so much confidence, mingled with doubt, that I hardly knew whether to treat it as a compliment or a suspicion, and concluded it was best to split the difference and preserve silence.

"We are all ready now, Mr. Perkins. Mary Ann, you come here and steady the pipe, while Mr. Perkins gets on the chair and takes it down." Upon this I mounted a chair and grasped the pipe. Mrs. Perkins grasped my legs.

"Goodness gracious, Cyrus Davidson Perkins! don't you know better than to stand on one of the best chairs in the house, and break right through the canes?"

I had to admit that I didn't know any better, but cheerfully got down and mounted another chair. This time I caught the pipe by its neck, and gave it a gentle pull from the chimney. It didn't move a bit, which encouraged me to believe I could bring a little more muscle into play, and under this impression I gave an extra twist. It came this time, and so much more readily than I had reason to expect that I stepped down to the floor with it, passing over the top of the stove, and rubbing off an inch or so of skin from Mary Ann's nose.

"O, Moses!" screamed that lady.

"What have you done? O, what have you done?" cried Mrs. Perkins.

Singularly enough, I didn't say anything, but got upon my feet as quick as I could, and rubbed my head, and looked all around but where Mrs. Perkins and her weeping aid were standing.

"It's just like a man. You have made ten times more work than you have helped. Mary Ann, get the floor cloth. And there's a great spot on that floor we can never get off. I'd like to make a fool of myself, I know I should. I knew when you stuck your ungainly carcass on that chair you would kill somebody. Does it hurt you, Mary Ann. I wouldn't rub it too hard; we'll have to take it up, dry and soap it over. You awkward fool, didn't you know what you were doing? Now take that pipe out doors, and don't look any more like a smoked idiot than you can help."

The manner in which this last was uttered left no room to doubt that I was the person referred to, and I picked up the pipe, and sorrowfully propelled it out doors; although I am compelled to admit that six links of pipe, varied by two elbows at opposite angles, is not the most desirable thing in the world to escort out doors.

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